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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the historical development of the Gage Park community in Chicago, Illinois, including its population changes, education, income, racial composition, housing and crime. The results indicate that the community, which in the past has been primarily composed of persons of German ancestry, has experienced an influx of Latino and Black residents during the past 15 years. Gage Park High School became a center of protests and boycotts when the Chicago Board of Education redistricted the community, permitting Latinos and Blacks to enroll in the high school. This resulted in an exodus of white residents and a general population decrease. By 1980, 7.8 percent of the residents were living below the poverty level. Currently, there is a surplus of vacant housing units, and the median income level for new community residents is lower than that of prior residents. This reduced economic base parallels a rise in crime and a reduction in area community services. The study suggests that, if these trends continue into the 1990s, Gage Park will experience drastic social and economic changes. To prevent further community decay, new and long-term residents should begin to communicate and work together in order to encourage and support community activities and services and to attract more residents and businesses. Tables are included. Appendices include: (1) 1980 Gage Park census data; (2) a list of the 1970, 1980, and 1985 racial compositions of Chicago's communities; and (3) a report on crime in Chicago's communities. (JHP)

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GAGE PARK

BY

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JULY 22, 1987

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GAGE PARK

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GAGE PARK

INTRODUCTION

This paper explores the historical development of the Gage Park Community in Chicago, Illinois. Among the characteristics of the community that will be examined are population changes, education, income, racial composition, home ownership, and special features of this area. Charts are included to show the statistical data for each variable discussed in this paper.

Based on an analysis of the historical development and current trends within this community, some conclusions will be drawn in regard to further historical development within Gage Park.

HISTORICAL DATA

According to Chicago: A Historical Guide to Neighborhoods (p. 161), the area now known as Gage Park consisted of prairies and swamplands when the first settlers arrived. They were mostly German farmers who established homes and small farms. One of these farmers, George W. Gage, was a political activist, and it was he that gave the community its name.

George W. Gage was interested in development of the community. He was a member of the first South Park Commission. This Commission was set up to organize parks and boulevards for South Side citizens.

Gage Park became a part of the city of Chicago in 1889. Most of the growth in this community was in the northern part, around St. Gail Mission, where primarily German and Irish people had settled.

In 1902, two electric lines were installed on Western and Kedzie Avenues and the first streetcar was built in this area. During this time, much of the land in the south section of Gage Park was used by packing companies for hair drying fields.

Homes began to be built on a large scale in the Gage Park community between 1905 and 1919. Most of the homes built were bungalows and two story homes. They were built on land owned by Hetty Green. Railroad companies encouraged greater construction of homes and businesses for industrial development. This marked the beginning of industrial growth in this area.

Population growth in Gage Park reached its peak in the 1920s, rising as high as 31,500. The residents were primarily of Austrian and Italian descent, although there were smaller numbers of residents of other descendants, including Lithuanian, Irish, Swedish, Czechoslovakian and Polish.

Business were established along 59th Street on the south and 51st Street on the north in the community. The largest business district was established on Western Avenue between 59th and 51st Streets. The major industries located around 51st and California Street. The Santa Fe Railroad was the major industry in this area.

During the 1940s and early 1950s, homes in the Gage Park community were valued at an average of $10,000, with two-story dwellings being most predominant. The majority of the residents were homeowners, although there were some renters.

During the 1960s, Gage Park experienced some racial and civil rights problems. The local high school, Gage Park High School, became a center of protests and boycotts when the Chicago Board of Education redistricted that community, permitting Blacks and Latinos to enroll. The community has since become more stabilized, with fewer confrontations based on race or ethnic issues. Coalition groups within the community are working to help reduce the tension and bring about a better community.

PROFILE OF THE GAGE PARK COMMUNITY

Educational Level

In order to assess the educational level in the Gage Park community, an analysis of data on people receiving

education aged 3 years and older and the number of years of school completed. In regards to schools and mass curriculums, Ryan (p. 11) states that communities are not involved in developing curriculums in the majority of schools. The success of mass curriculum depends on the values the neighborhood places on its children. Years ago, many town meetings were held in the local school house. At these meetings the director of the school then explained what was going on in the schools, especially the students' progress. Student progress was promoted by putting on displays on posters in post offices and other civic places. In this way, the public could see when students made improvements in reading, mathematics and other basic skills. This established closer ties between the schools and the many families within the communities. This also helped establish warmer and creative climates in the schools. The majority of these types of activities took place at the elementary schools in various communities.

The students enrolled at educational institutions in the Gage Park community were analyzed from the 1980 Census data. Table 1 shows the number and percentage of the population receiving education (age 3 and older). Curriculums were developed for nursery, kindergarten, elementary and high schools, as well as colleges. The total enrollment of students in the Gage Park community was 5,321. The students were enrolled in levels from nursery school to college.

Table 1

Gage Park Community Residents Age 3 Years and Over Receiving Education - 1980

Level	Number of Students	Percentage of Population
Nursery Schools	210	4%
Kindergarten and Elementary Schools	2,659	50%
High School	1,553	29%
College	899	17%

From The Research Board, The Center for Research in Law and Justice, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, 1984.

As shown in the table, the percentage of students who were enrolled in nursery schools was 4%, for kindergarten and elementary schools 50%, for high school 29%, and for college 17%. These figures indicate that only a small percentage of students were enrolled in nursery school while the figure increased to half of the students for kindergarten and elementary school enrollment. At the high school level, the percentage drops by 21 percentage points and decreases further by 12 percentage points for college enrollment.

Olsen (p. 75) stated that many institutions and agencies are obligated to help citizens obtain an education in their neighborhoods. The public schools within the

communities are the main institutions that should educate youth. In many communities education is obtained by utilizing private schools. Olsen indicated that, since many problems have occurred in education lately, the community should show more concern in assessing educational opportunities within its boundaries.

An analysis was made of the number of years of school completed by Gage Park residents over twenty-five years of age. These figures were obtained from the Census Data for 1980 and broken down by race using the ethnic categories of White, Black and Spanish.

Table 2

Gage Park Community Residents Over 25 Years of Age
By Race and Years of School Completed
1980

Level and Years Completed	R White	A Black	C Spanish	E
Elementary School 0 to 8 years	4,271	9	483	
High School 1 to 3 years	3,465	10	267	
4 years	5,201	15	308	
College 1 to 3 years	1,477	7	108	
4 or more years	959	8	31	

From Meanphy and Associates, Chicago: Comprehensive Neighborhood Needs and Analysis, June 1982, p. 10.

According to a study completed by the Planning Department of the City of Chicago in December, 1983, there were 10,598 persons living in Gage Park who had attended school and who were over the age of twenty-five years. As shown in Table 2, the overall total who had received 0 to 8 years of schooling was 40.3%, 34% had completed 1 to 3 years of high school and 14.48% had completed 4 years of high school. Broken down by race, the percentage of whites who had received an elementary education was 40.3%, while 34% of the blacks had received an elementary education. Residents who had completed college came to an overall total of 9.86%.

Income Level

An analysis of the households in Gage Park by type of income and numbers above or below poverty level was made from 1980 Census Data. This analysis was made because of reading in Rengers. He states (p. 103) that most communities develop financial models that fit its resources and needs. Many communities set up special funds that are used to support programs and school functions that family incomes or other financial sources cannot provide. Other funds finance school projects that cannot be supported by taxes or family income. And when deficits occur in some community school projects, they are made up by foundations, cities and family income.

The income source for the majority of the Gage Park community households is from wages and salary. Table 3 shows a breakdown of the number of households and average income by source of income within the Gage Park area, based on the 1980 Census.

Table 3

Gage Park Community, Type of Family Income - 1980

Income Source	Number of Households	Average Income
Wages or Salary	6,739	$20,775.00
Self-employment	439	9,043.00
Social Security	3,561	4,440.00
Public Aid	540	2,270.00
All Other Sources	7,256	3,088.00

The percentage of households in Gage Park with income from wages and salary is 31%. The second largest income source in Gage Park is Social Security, which comprises 19% of the households. Public Aid recipient households make up 3% of the Gage Park households, while self-employment households make up 2%. The remaining households have income from all other sources and their combined total comes to 33% of all households in the Gage Park community.

These figures indicate that the Gage Park community is made up primarily of working-class people, with an average family income considered to be in the middle-class range.

Coleman, Coons and Cornog (p. 19) wrote about income and its relationship to academic achievement. Their example was a Parents Union which was started in Harlem. The main purpose of the Parents Union was to help parents help students to get the best education possible for students in the Harlem area. The basic premise behind the organization was that parents and children are people who can support themselves. The assumption is that parents and students rely on lots of federal money to provide them with an education. The Union was supposed to fight the idea that home conditions in poor and lower income areas produce poor academic achievement. The Union's goals included providing parents with intensive education about the school system in Harlem. The parents were given instructions on how to deal with issues in education and the community. The Union also monitored the academic performance of students.

In view of the educational statistics, an analysis was made of the number of families above and below poverty level in the Gage Park community. Table 4 gives these data broken down by race (White, Black and Spanish under age 65) and age (over 65). The figures are based on 1980 Census Data, and the over 65 data is for all races combined.

Table 4

Gage Park Community, Persons Above and Below Poverty - 1980

Age	Race	Above Poverty	Below Poverty
Under 65	White	21,483	1,612
	Black	120	34
	Spanish	2,392	309
65 and Over	-----	3,977	398
Total		27,972	2,353

As shown in Table 4, persons living above poverty level in Gage Park were comprised of 76.8% Whites, .4% Blacks, 8.6% Spanish, and 14.2% 65 and over. When comparing above poverty with below poverty persons, 7.5% as many Whites were below poverty level as those above poverty level. The number of Blacks below poverty was 28.3% as many as above, and the number of Hispanics was 13% as many below as above poverty level. 10% as many older persons were below poverty level as above. Overall, 8.41% as many persons in Gage Park were below poverty level as those above poverty level. Of the 2,353 Gage Park residents below poverty level, White persons comprised 68.51%, Black persons - 1.44%, Spanish persons 13.13% and over 65 persons 16.91%.

Racial Composition

Martinez and Weston (p. 2) stated that Black people are continuing to move into the northern urban communities. Blacks in the past lived primarily in the rural areas of the southern part of the United States. Only a few Blacks lived in urban communities at that time. The move to the northern communities was an important factor, because the population count distribution was affected in the areas where they settled. The move affected all dimensions and functions of the urban community.

Blacks have recently begun to move into the Gage Park community on a large scale. This move has made a definite impact on the Gage Park area.

Martinez and Weston (p. 15) stated that there were about five million persons of Mexican ancestry living in the United States as of 1976. Most of these people lived in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Colorado. Many of these people made their homes in Chicago and other urban cities. Mexican-Americans play a big role in industrial, agricultural, artistic, intellectual and political life in the southwestern part of the United States. Many people feel that much of the Southwest would not exist were it not for persons of Mexican-Spanish heritage.

Spanish-speaking people make up a great proportion of the population in the Gage Park community. Their impact

on the communities where they have settled extends from language to culture.

Martinez and Weston (p. 251) believed that the courts have hurt the public schools through integration rulings. These rulings have affected quality education and academic achievement, in their opinion. White parents have been led to believe that these court rulings affect the academic achievement of their children; in other words, achievement scores have declined. Academic performance has declined in many school districts since the court rulings.

The majority of Whites living in Gage Park over the last few years have attitudes that are quite different than in previous years. This has brought about some changes in the area. Since I have been teaching in this area, I have seen many families move out of the neighborhood, with the majority of them being White families.

Martinez and Weston (p. 33) said that racist laws and racist behavior have been playing a major role as part of the American culture. Racist attitudes have attempted to retain the systems which consider whites as the dominant race, making other races feel somewhat less secure and denying privileges on the basis of skin color. The nature of racism and prejudice causes neighborhoods to respond and react to changes, as they perceive the changes to be negative and detrimental to the best interests of the community and citizens.

The residential patterns in the Gage Park area are established along racial lines. These patterns have been going through transitions since 1970. Over the past seventeen years, the racial composition of Gage Park has changed from almost totally white to include a small percentage of Blacks and a much larger percentage of Spanish residents. Table 5 shows the change in racial composition for Whites, Blacks and Spanish for the years 1980, 1985, and the total change for the five year period.

Table 5

Gage Park Community, Population Racial Change, 1980-1985

Race	1980	1985	Change 1980 - 85
White	21,581	19,636	-1,945
Black	163	280	+117
Spanish	2,701	3,501	+800

The change in racial composition of the Gage Park community has been drastic. Nearly two thousand Whites have relocated out of the area, while 117 Black and 800 Spanish residents have moved into the area. These moves represent 9% of Whites moving out while the number of Blacks increased by 58% and the number of Spanish increased by 77%.

Continuation of these patterns of change will have the following results by the year 1990. Continuation of the White exodus from Gage Park will cause many changes in the community's economics, which will change schools, churches and may affect the relationship between the community and local and state agencies. Continuation of the Spanish population growth will result in an increase of 125%. This may create a need for changes in schools and the need for Spanish-speaking staff for many city departments that work in the area. Continuation of the Black population growth at its present pace will result in an increase of 100%. The major changes that this increase can be projected to cause lie in the economics and lifestyle of the community.

There were no Blacks living in Gage Park when the 1970 Census was taken. The percentage of Blacks in Gage Park at the end of the sixties was zero. Table 6 shows the racial breakdown for Gage Park in 1970, 1980 and 1985.

Table 6

Racial Breakdown of Gage Park

Year	White	Black	Spanish	Total
1970	98.6%	0%	1.4%	26,698
1980	88.3%	0.7%	11.0%	24,445
1985	83.9%	1.2%	15.0%	21,417

As the table shows, the Gage Park community of nearly 27,000 contained only a little less than 1.5% Spanish residents and the balance were White. During the ten year period between 1970 and 1980, the percentage of White residents dropped by nearly ten percent, with another decline of nearly five percent over the next five year period. Simultaneously, the Black population increased by only seven tenths of a percent during the ten year span and another half percent during the next five years. The Spanish population increased dramatically during the ten year span from less than one half percent to eleven percent, and increased another 4 percent during the subsequent five year period.

These figures clearly show that the Gage Park neighborhood changed beginning with the seventies and into the eighties. Whites were still in the majority by 1985, but have continued to leave the community. Over the fifteen year period between 1980 and 1985, the area population decreased by 3,022.

Housing

Housing has gotten to be a big issue in the United States. It is so large that the federal government has created a sub-department in the President's Cabinet to deal with housing. The Federal Housing Association (FHA) is

building or monitoring all new homes being built in some communities, especially in the southern part of the country.

Gage Park is a community where the predominant housing structures are single family and two-story homes. The majority of homes in Gage Park are owned by the occupants. Recently, many homes in this area have been putting up signs to indicate they are for sale. Also, the decrease in population has left the area with many unoccupied dwellings. According to 1980 Census Data, there were 9603 total housing units in Gage Park. Of these, 9303 were occupied and 300 were vacant. At that time, there were no condominium units in the Gage Park area. Analysis of 1980 Census Data was made in reference to home values, rental amounts and owner or renter occupied dwellings. The data is shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9.

Table 7

Gage Park Community Housing Occupancy by Race - 1980

Occupancy	White	Black	Spanish	Total
Renter-Occupied Units	3,324	26	241	3,512
Owner-Occupied Units	5,528	21	429	5,791
Totals	8,852	47	670	9,303

For White occupied housing units in Gage Park, 37.6% were rented while 62.4% were owned. For Black occupied housing units, 55.3% were rented, 44.7% owned. For Spanish occupied housing units, 36% were rented, 64% owned. These figures indicate that a greater percentage of Spanish families moving into the Gage Park area were purchasing their homes, whereas more than half of the Black families were renting. This statistic is important when considered with the rental rates and prevailing home values in the area.

Table 8

Gage Park Community Rental Rates - 1980

Rental Amount Per Month	Number of Units
Under $100 (including non-cash rent)	391
$100 to $199	1,942
$200 to $299	1,116
$300 to $399	45
$400 to $499	4
$500 or more	1
Median Rent = $179	

The data in Table 8 shows that the majority of units being rented in the Gage Park community are in the $100 to

$199 range, which comprises 58% of the total rental units. The $200 to $299 range comprises the next largest group with 34%.

Table 9

Gage Park Community, Value of Owner-Occupied Housing - 1980

Value	Number of Units
Under $20,000	235
$20,000 to $29,999	822
$30,000 to $39,999	1,244
$40,000 to $49,999	1,067
$50,000 to $79,999	498
$80,000 or more	12
Median Value = $37,200	

The largest percentage - 21.5% - of homes in the Gage Park area occupied by owners is in the $30,000 to $39,999 range. The next largest percentage falls in the $40,000 to $49,999 range with 18.4%. There are slightly more than twice as many homes in the $50,000 to $79,999 range as there are in the under $20,000 range. With another 14.2% of the homes in the $20,000 to $29,999 range, the Gage Park area had a fairly moderate level of home values. The range of values appears to offer suitable housing for all income levels.

Crime

The Chicago Comprehensive Neighborhood Needs Analysis (p. 13) states that the level of safety people have in their communities is the key to building and expanding businesses. This allows good citizens to move in the neighborhood. The way that safety is maintained and crime is curbed depends on how well the police do their jobs in the neighborhood. Table 10 shows the crime statistics for the Gage Park community based on the Needs Analysis study and figures for 1980.

Table 10

Crime in Gage Park - 1980

Number of Reported Crimes	1980 Population	Crimes per 1,000 Population
420	24,445	17

In comparison with many other Chicago neighborhoods, Gage Park was a community where crime was very low. But, since many people have been moving in and out of the area over the last seventeen years, crime has been on the increase. The level of crime began to rise at the beginning of the seventies.

CONCLUSION

Gage Park is a community area that has experienced a great deal of change since it was first established. The population is no longer comprised of primarily German descendants, and the past fifteen years or so have seen an influx of Spanish residents along with a few Blacks. Prior to the 1960's, the various groups in the area lived in harmony despite their varied ancestries. This harmony did not include Black residents prior to the seventies, and the Spanish residents were at a very low level. The area began to change in the sixties when riots, protests and boycotts occurred.

The redistricting of the schools caused the turmoil which resulted in many Whites moving out of the area. With this exodus, the general population level has decreased despite growing numbers of Black and Spanish families moving into the area. The basic level of education in the Gage Park area for adults age 25 years and older is at high school completion and some college for nearly half the residents. The majority of the community in 1980 was composed of working-class people, with wages or salary as the predominant income source for households. The percentage of persons living below poverty level was 7.8%.

Housing within the Gage Park community is composed of a majority of owner-occupied units with a median value of

$37,200 and a range of under $20,000 to over $200,000. Rental rates are primarily in the $100 to $299 per month range, with a median of $179. The number of families who have moved out of the area is greater than the number of families who have moved into the area, leaving a surplus of vacant housing units. The median income level for the new community residents is lower than that of the residents who have relocated, thus lowering the economic base of the community, with a concomitant rise in crime and reduction in community services within the area. If this trend continues into the nineties, the Gage Park area will experience even more drastic changes, possibly to a total reversal of the existing conditions, and not for the better.

In order to prevent the downfall of the area, the new residents and old must begin to communicate and work together to insure that the area remains viable, to encourage and support the community activities and services, and to attract better residents and more businesses into the area.

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APPENDIX A

1980 Census Data, Community Area 63, Gage Park

COMMUNITY AREA 63- 1980 CENSUS - POPULATION & HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL POPULATION	24445
Total male	11552
Total female	12893

RACE:	Non-spanish:	Spanish:
White	21212	1525
Black	163	0
American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	24	5
Asian & Pacific Islander	136	3
Other	209	1168

SPANISH BY ETHNIC ORIGIN:	
Total Spanish	2701
Mexican	2134
Puerto Rican	339
Cuban	8
Other Spanish	220

AGE:	Total:	Male:	Female:	White:	Black:	Spanish:
Under 5	1557	787	770	1323	23*	377
5 to 14	2930	1522	1408	2600	35*	601
15 to 17	1095	560	535	1000	12*	157
18 to 20	1169	545	624	1058	8*	157
21 to 24	1710	863	847	1567	16*	207
25 to 44	5643	2909	2734	5119	41*	782
45 to 64	5960	2718	3242	5762	16*	341
65 and over	4381	1648	2733	4308	3*	79

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES:	Total:	White:	Black:	Spanish:
Total Households	9303	8852	47	670
Single Person Households: under 65	1259	1214	8*	61
65 & over	1302	1291	1*	11
Nonfamily Households - 2+ persons	212	192	2*	15
Family Households:				
Married-Couple Families:				
with own children	2177	1954	10*	385
without own children	2826	2749	2*	129
Male Householder, no wife present:				
with own children	72	61	2*	14
without own children	305	296	1*	10
Female Householder, no husband present:				
with own children	367	331	12*	31
without own children	783	764	5*	14

TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	9603
Occupied	9303
Vacant	300

TOTAL CONDOMINIUM UNITS	0
Occupied	0
Vacant	0

TENURE:	Total:	White:	Black:	Spanish:
Renter-occupied	3512	3324	26	241
Owner-occupied	5791	5528	21	429

VALUE: Specified Owner-occupied Noncondominium housing units	
under $20,000	235
$20,000 to $29,999	822
$30,000 to $39,999	1244
$40,000 to $49,999	1067
$50,000 to $79,999	498
$80,000 to $99,999	8
$100,000 to $199,999	3
$200,000 or more	1
Median value	37200

CONTRACT RENT: Renter-occupied units	
under $100	236
$100 to $149	638
$150 to $199	1304
$200 to $249	809
$250 to $299	307
$300 to $399	45
$400 to $499	4
$500 or more	1
no cash rent	155
Median rent	179

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Chicago Statistical Abstracts

1980

COMMUNITY AREA 63- 1980 CENSUS - POPULATION & HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS Com Prof

PERSONS PER HOUSING UNIT:		UNITS IN STRUCTURE:		ROOMS PER HOUSING UNIT:	
1	2561	1	4489	1	31
2	2889	2	2974	2	148
3	1552	3 to 4	1091	3	807
4	1097	5 or more	1049	4	2530
5	612			5	3149
6 or more	592	PERSONS PER ROOM:		6 or more	2938
		1.00 or less	8922		
		1.00 to 1.50	318		
		1.51 or more	63		

SINGLE ANCESTRY:		MULTIPLE ANCESTRY:	
Dutch	19	English and other group(s)	778
English	290	French and other group(s)	547
French	37	German and other group(s)	3002
German	1368	Irish and other group(s)	3216
Greek	150	Italian and other group(s)	867
Hungarian	71	Polish and other group(s)	2032
Irish	2244		
Italian	821		
Norwegian	26		
Polish	4343		
Russian	101		
Scottish	75		
Swedish	104		
Ukrainian	169		

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME & ENGLISH ABILITY:	
Speaks English only	16582
Speaks Spanish at home:	
Speaks English well/very well	1508
Speaks English not well/not at all	306
Speaks another language at home:	
Speaks English well/very well	3713
Speaks English not well/not at all	784

RESIDENCE IN 1975:	
Same house	15173
Same SMSA:	
Chicago	6356
Suburban SMSA	423
Rest of Illinois	15
Different state:	
Northeast	107
North Central	108
South	156
West	23
Abroad	511

YEAR MOVED TO PRESENT QUARTERS:	
1979-1980	1446
1975-1978	2237
1970-1974	1361
1960-1969	1442
1950-1959	1306
1949 or earlier	1511

PLACE OF BIRTH:	
Illinois	18270
Another state	2058
Native-born abroad	326
Foreign born	3791

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: Persons 3 years old & over:	Total:	Public:
Nursery school	210	90
Kindergarten & Elementary	2659	1707
High school	1353	869
College	899	599

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED: Persons 25 years & over

		Total:	White:	Black:	Spanish:
Elementary school	(0 to 8 years)	4405	4271	9	483
High school	(1 to 3 years)	3613	3465	10	267
	(4 years)	5370	5201	15	308
College	(1 to 3 years)	1535	1477	7	108
	(4 or more years)	1045	959	8	31

Dept of Pl. Dec 1982

COMMUNITY AREA 63- 1980 CENSUS - POPULATION & HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LABOR FORCE STATUS: Persons 16 years & over:	Total:	Male:	Female:
Armed Services	0	0	0
Employed	10680	6116	4564
Unemployed	909	529	380
Not in labor force	8046	2470	5576

OCCUPATION: Employed Persons 16 years & over	
Administrative, executive, managerial	732
Professional specialty & Technical	858
Sales	805
Administrative support, clerical	2858
Private household service	0
Service, except private household	1474
Precision production, craft & repair	1431
Machine operators, assembly, inspector	1108
Transportation & material moving	576
Handlers, equipment cleaners, laborers	822

INDUSTRY: Employed Persons 16 years & over	
Construction	476
Manufacturing: nondurable goods	1155
durable goods	1741
Transportation, communication & other public utilities	1167
Wholesale & retail trade	2488
Finance, insurance, real estate	819
Services:	
Business & repair	434
Personal, entertainment & recreational	234
Health	562
Educational	486
Other professional	343
Public administration	764

CLASS OF WORKER:	
Private wage or salary	8793
Federal government	215
State government	187
Local government	1148
Self-employed	317
Unpaid family worker	20

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK:	
Drive alone	4998
Carpool	1999
Public transportation	2286
Walked	805
Other means	43
Worked at home	134

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK:	
under 10 min.	816
10 - 19 min.	2527
20 - 29 min.	1628
30 - 44 min.	2499
45 - 59 min.	1164
60 min or more	1431

PERSONS WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY:	
16 - 64 years	460
65 years & over	777

PLACE OF WORK:	
Chicago	7735
Suburban SMSA	1340
Outside of SMSA	33

FAMILY INCOME IN 1979: Families with incomes of:	
under $5,000	268
$5,000 - $9,999	703
10,000 - 14,999	856
15,000 - 19,999	1038
20,000 - 29,999	2026
30,000 - 39,999	1040
40,000 - 49,999	421
50,000 - 74,999	233
75,000 or more	30
Median income	21865

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF INCOME & AVERAGE INCOME BY TYPE:	Households:	Average Income:
Wage or salary	6739	20775.00
Self-employment	439	9043.00
Social Security	3561	4440.00
Public Aid	540	2270.00
All other sources	7256	3088.00

PERSONS ABOVE & BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	Above:	Below:
Total	22589	1841
White	21483	1612
Black	120	34
Spanish	2392	309
age 65+	3977	398

FAMILIES ABOVE & BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	Above:	Below:
All families	6279	336
Families with householder:		
age 16 to 64 years	4663	285
age 65 years & over	1616	51
Female householder, no spouse present, with related children	254	85

APPENDIX B

Racial Breakdown of Chicago's Community Areas, 1970, 1980, 1985

TABLE A2

WHITE PERSONS IN CHICAGO'S COMMUNITY AREAS: 1980, '85 (Cont'd)

	WHITE 1980	WHITE 1985	WHITE 80-85 CHANGE	WHITE 80-85 %CHANGE
41 HYDE PARK	18,989	18,818	-171	-0.90
42 WOODLAWN	1,478	1,408	-70	-4.75
43 SOUTH SHORE	3,514	2,101	-1,413	-40.21
44 CHATHAM	544	842	298	54.81
45 AVALON PARK	498	342	-156	-31.27
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	6,420	5,756	-664	-10.34
47 BURNSIDE	372	301	-71	-19.03
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	1,357	692	-665	-49.00
49 ROSELAND	1,398	600	-798	-57.10
50 PULLMAN	1,827	1,606	-221	-12.10
51 SOUTH DEERING	4,128	3,913	-215	-5.22
52 EAST SIDE	18,628	15,583	-3,045	-16.35
53 WEST PULLMAN	2,154	1,346	-808	-37.51
54 RIVERDALE	379	191	-188	-49.61
55 HEGEWISCH	10,825	9,032	-1,793	-16.57
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	31,285	26,904	-4,381	-14.00
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	9,346	8,193	-1,153	-12.34
58 BRIGHTON PARK	26,198	24,395	-1,803	-6.88
59 MCKINLEY PARK	11,114	9,182	-1,932	-17.38
60 BRIDGEPORT	24,305	20,882	-3,423	-14.08
61 NEW CITY	23,798	17,483	-6,315	-26.53
62 WEST ELSDON	12,493	11,596	-897	-7.18
63 GAGE PARK	21,581	19,636	-1,945	-9.01
64 CLEARING	21,663	19,101	-2,562	-11.83
65 WEST LAWN	24,097	20,899	-3,198	-13.27
66 CHICAGO LAWN	36,866	33,222	-3,644	-9.88
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	837	295	-542	-64.76
68 ENGLEWOOD	541	464	-77	-14.29
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	486	261	-225	-46.31
70 ASHBURN	38,490	34,709	-3,781	-9.82
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	961	806	-155	-16.12
72 BEVERLY	19,901	19,192	-709	-3.56
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS				

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TABLE A3

BLACK PERSONS IN CHICAGO'S COMMUNITY AREAS: 1980, '85 (Cont'd)

	BLACK 1980	BLACK 1985	BLACK 80-85 CHANGE	BLACK 80-85 %CHANGE
41 HYDE PARK	11,488	11,725	237	2.06
42 WOODLAWN	34,560	36,475	1,915	5.54
43 SOUTH SHORE	73,312	77,229	3,917	5.34
44 CHATHAM	39,910	41,593	1,683	4.22
45 AVALON PARK	13,185	14,424	1,239	9.40
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	21,773	25,165	3,392	15.58
47 BURNSIDE	3,470	3,295	-175	-5.04
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	17,667	17,037	-630	-3.57
49 ROSELAND	62,424	60,576	-1,848	-2.96
50 PULLMAN	7,872	7,312	-560	-7.11
51 SOUTH DEERING	10,509	10,403	-106	-1.01
52 EAST SIDE	25	0	-25	0.00
53 WEST PULLMAN	40,441	39,856	-585	-1.45
54 RIVERDALE	12,984	11,341	-1,643	-12.65
55 HEGEWISCH	29	42	13	44.83
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	5,084	4,781	-303	-5.96
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	8	0	-8	0.00
58 BRIGHTON PARK	33	174	141	427.27
59 MCKINLEY PARK	5	0	-5	0.00
60 BRIDGEPORT	34	501	467	1373.53
61 NEW CITY	12,117	15,350	3,233	26.68
62 WEST ELSDON	7	0	-7	0.00
63 GAGE PARK	163	280	117	71.78
64 CLEARING	5	0	-5	0.00
65 WEST LAWN	52	50	-2	-3.85
66 CHICAGO LAWN	4,762	4,631	-131	-2.75
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	60,546	59,725	-821	-1.36
68 ENGLEWOOD	58,037	59,879	1,842	3.17
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	44,466	47,609	3,143	7.07
70 ASHBURN	1,082	864	-218	-20.15

TABLE A4

PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN IN CHICAGO'S COMMUNITY AREAS: 1980, '85 (Cont'd)

	SPANISH 1980	SPANISH 1985	SPANISH 80-85 CHANGE	SPANISH 80-85 %CHANGE
41 HYDE PARK	721	458	-263	-36.48
42 WOODLAWN	285	316	31	10.88
43 SOUTH SHORE	917	757	-160	-17.45
44 CHATHAM	271	244	-27	-9.96
45 AVALON PARK	109	168	59	54.13
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	18,229	17,241	-988	-5.42
47 BURNSIDE	100	91	-9	-9.00
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	1,481	1,095	-386	-26.06
49 ROSELAND	550	277	-273	-49.64
50 PULLMAN	642	975	333	51.87
51 SOUTH DEERING	4,763	4,119	-644	-13.52
52 EAST SIDE	2,678	4,379	1,701	63.52
53 WEST PULLMAN	2,309	1,860	-449	-19.45
54 RIVERDALE	176	87	-89	-50.57
55 HEGEWISCH	718	925	207	28.83
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	1,566	2,167	601	38.38
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	354	331	-23	-6.50
58 BRIGHTON PARK	4,539	6,988	2,449	53.95
59 MCKINLEY PARK	2,129	2,462	333	15.64
60 BRIDGEPORT	6,584	7,133	549	8.34
61 NEW CITY	19,945	24,757	4,812	24.13
62 WEST ELSDON	297	354	57	19.19
63 GAGE PARK	2,701	3,501	800	29.62
64 CLEARING	916	1,079	163	17.79
65 WEST LAWN	599	1,129	530	88.48
66 CHICAGO LAWN	4,940	7,396	2,456	49.72
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	686	807	121	17.64
68 ENGLEWOOD	497	495	-2	-0.40
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	266	358	92	34.59
70 ASHBURN	905	1,119	214	23.65
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	463	232	-231	-49.89
72 BEVERLY	308	390	82	26.62
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS				

TABLE A5

RACIAL BREAKDOWN OF CHICAGO'S COMMUNITY AREAS: 1970, 80, 85 (Cont'd)

COMMUNITY AREA	YEAR	% WHITE	% BLACK	% SPAN.	TOTAL POPULATION
61 NEW CITY					
	1970	83.6	3.5	12.8	60,817
	1980	42.6	21.7	35.7	55,860
	1985	30.4	26.7	43.0	57,590
62 WEST ELSDON					
	1970	98.0	.0	2.0	14,059
	1980	97.6	0.1	2.3	12,797
	1985	97.0	0.0	3.0	11,350
63 GAGE PARK					
	1970	98.6	.0	1.4	26,698
	1980	88.3	0.7	11.0	24,445
	1985	83.9	1.2	15.0	23,417
64 CLEARING					
	1970	97.3	.0	2.7	24,911
	1980	95.9	.0	4.1	22,584
	1985	94.7	0.0	5.3	20,180
65 WEST LAWN					
	1970	99.2	0.1	0.8	27,644
	1980	97.4	0.2	2.4	24,748
	1985	94.7	0.2	5.1	22,078
66 CHICAGO LAWN					
	1970	98.9	.0	1.1	48,435
	1980	79.2	10.2	10.6	46,568
	1985	73.4	10.2	16.3	45,249
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD					
	1970	48.5	48.3	3.2	61,910
	1980	1.3	97.5	1.1	62,069
	1985	0.5	98.2	1.3	60,827
68 ENGLEWOOD					
	1970	1.7	96.4	1.9	89,713
	1980	0.9	98.2	0.8	59,075
	1985	0.8	98.4	0.8	60,838
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING					
	1970	1.0	98.1	0.9	54,414
	1980	1.1	98.3	0.6	45,218
	1985	0.5	98.7	0.7	48,228
70 ASHBURN					

APPENDIX C

Crime By Community Area

CRIME BY COMMUNITY AREA
(AGGREGATED FOR REPORTING PERIODS 2, 4 AND 7 - 1981)

	Community Area	Number of Reported Crimes	1980 Population	Crimes Per 1,000 Population
71	Auburn Gresham	1,390	65,132	21
72	Beverly	480	23,360	21
53	West Pullman	910	44,904	20
58	Brighton Park	630	30,770	20
62	West Elsdon	260	12,797	20
77	Edgewater	1,260	61,598	20
1	Rogers Park	1,110	55,525	20
49	Roseland	1,270	64,372	20
59	McKinley Park	260	13,248	20
60	Bridgeport	600	30,923	19
42	Woodlawn	670	36,323	18
65	West Lawn	450	24,748	18
22	Logan Square	1,460	84,768	17
63	Gage Park	420	24,445	17
2	West Ridge	930	56,133	17
4	Lincoln Square	740	43,954	17
31	Lower West Side	750	44,951	17
56	Garfield Ridge	610	37,935	16
11	Jefferson Park	390	24,583	16
15	Portage Park	890	57,349	16
70	Ashburn	610	40,477	15
23	Humboldt Park	1,000	70,879	14
52	East Side	300	21,331	14
16	Irving Park	680	49,489	14
21	Avondale	460	33,527	14
14	Albany Park	600	46,075	13
30	South Lawndale	970	75,204	13
73	Washington Heights	450	36,453	12
19	Belmont Cragin	620	53,371	12
12	Forest Glen	190	18,991	10
64	Clearing	220	22,584	10
74	Mount Greenwood	200	20,084	10
17	Dunning	320	37,860	8
9	Edison Park	80	12,457	6
10	Norwood Park	250	40,459	6
76	O'Hare	240	58,561	4

Citywide Median: 22 crimes per 1,000 population.

[illegible] Police Department

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